

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



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**BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY**



BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY



THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

Since the presentation of the last report of the institution the prospective construction of this important edifice was entirely changed by a special act of the Legislature passed 10th March, 1887, making the Trustees of the Public Library responsible for the erection of a suitable structure.

The remarkable growth in use and extent of the Boylston-street libraries, since the passage of the act of 1853, authorizing the City of Boston to found and maintain a Public Library, afforded some reasonable ground for a judgment as to the future requirements of the community both for books and for convenience of use.

The Library collection of 16,221 volumes was opened for public service in May, 1854, in rooms provided by the city for this purpose in the old Mason street school-house. The donations of Joshua Bates, of London, in 1853, of \$50,000, for the purchase of books of a permanent value, and of another sum of \$50,000, the income of which was to be devoted to the same object, and of the Jonathan Phillips Trust Fund of \$10,000, opened up a future for such a large collection of works valuable to scholars and students as to induce the city government to erect the Boylston-street edifice, dedicated for public service on 1st January, 1858, which then contained about 70,000 volumes, and nearly 18,000 pamphlets. It is now filled to nearly its utmost capacity with 357,440 volumes.

The establishment of the branch system, which comprises, as previously stated, 135,516 volumes, free for public circulation, increased to a very large degree the usefulness of the institution.

For some years previous to 1880 it had become apparent that the time was fast approaching when the accommodations for the storage of books and for the convenience of the public would be entirely unsatisfactory and insufficient in the Boylston-street edifice, so that in that year the State of Massachusetts made the noble grant to the city "of a parcel of land, now owned by the Commonwealth," on the southerly corner of Dartmouth and Boylston street. This land being deemed insufficient for the size of the structure which it would be necessary to erect, the Commonwealth, by an act passed April 10, 1880, empowered the City of Boston "to take and hold by purchase or otherwise, so much land within its limits as it may deem necessary for the erection thereon of a Public Library, and a yard for the same." Under this act the city

acquired the remainder of the land situated to the south, bounded by St. James street, and of the same depth as the property granted by the Commonwealth.

The condition annexed to its grant by the State was that a suitable building should be begun in the course of three years — which time was extended, in 1883, for a further term of the same duration. A beginning was made just before the limit of time had expired, the construction of the edifice having been placed by the city government in the hands of Mr. A. H. Vinal, the City Architect.

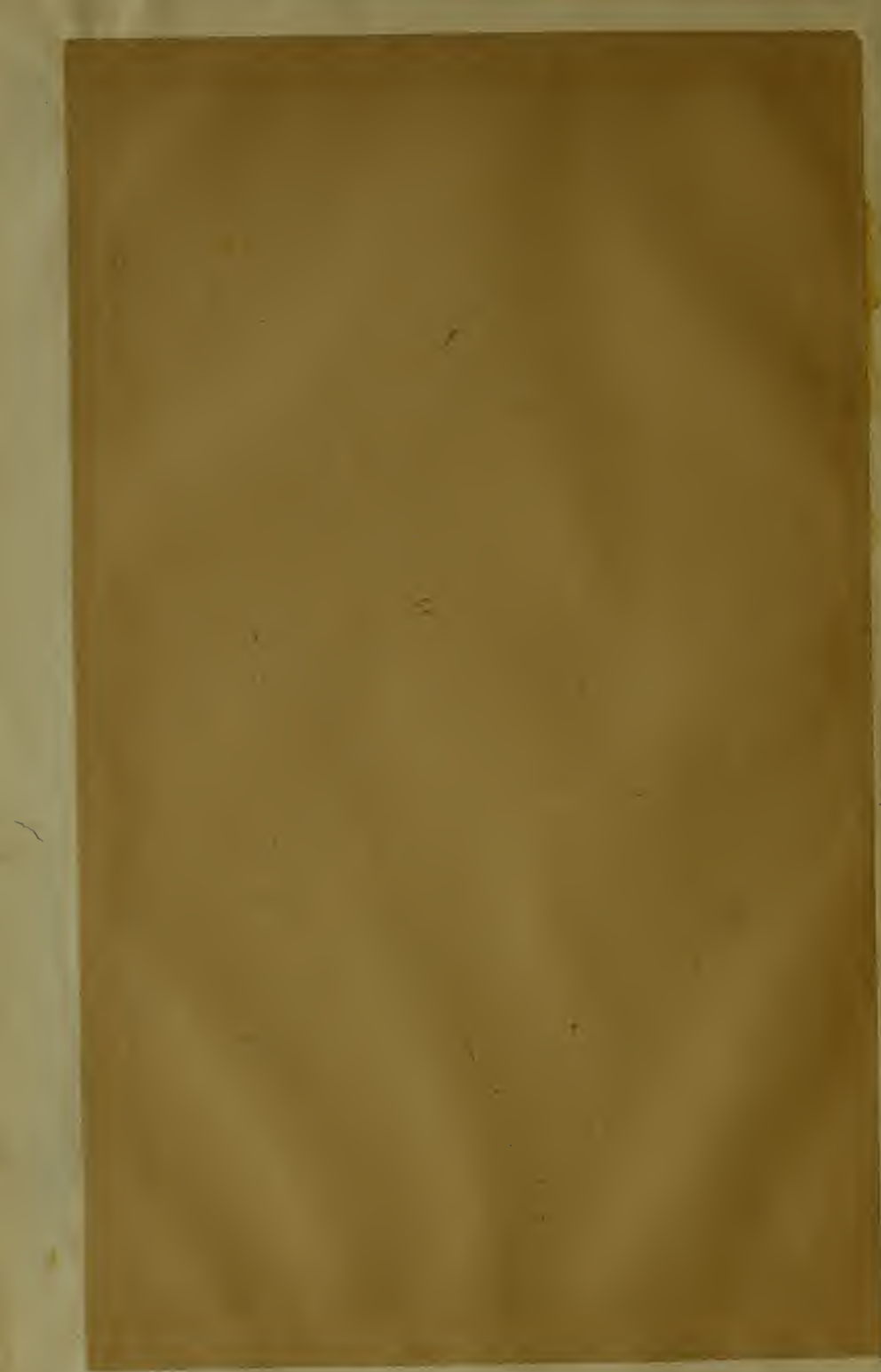
The Commonwealth, which had given the larger and more valuable portion of the land to the City of Boston, then intervened, and placed the whole responsibility of the structure upon the Trustees of the Library in the following carefully drawn section of Chapter 60 of the Acts of 1887: "The said Board of Trustees shall have full power and control of the design, construction, erection and maintenance of the Central Public Library Building to be erected in the City of Boston, and are hereby fully authorized and empowered to select and employ an architect or architects to design said building and supervise the construction, and a superintendent or superintendents to take charge of and approve the work; *but work upon said building shall not be commenced until full general plans of the building have been prepared, and no specific work shall be commenced until the same shall have been duly advertised, proposals for such work shall have been received from responsible parties, and contracts shall have been entered into with satisfactory guarantees for their performance.*"

The community having an interest in the institution will recognize the wisdom and foresight of these provisions, although they entailed much additional labor and responsibility upon a Board of Trustees who had already on their hands quite as responsible public duties as they could reasonably be expected to fulfil. But they were naturally supposed to know from experience the present necessities of the great reference Library. It became necessary to provide for these, and then to make some reasonable estimate of the requirements arising from its probable use and growth in the unknown future for which provision was also to be made.

Under the powers committed to them the Trustees appointed as architects of the proposed structure the well-known firm of McKim, Meade, & White, of New York, who have since established a branch office in Boston, and who have been assiduously at work, with a large force of draughtsmen, upon the plans and drawings. It will be seen by the act of incorporation that the general plans must be finished

before the building can be begun. On no other conditions could the judgment of the Trustees be safely exercised. There could be no undue haste permitted in preparing complete plans of construction for a monumental building designed to meet the conjectural wants of an unknown future. The provision for coming time must be based upon the experience of the present necessities of the institution, and of the enlargement of its administration requisite to insure the same freedom of use that has caused its remarkable growth in value and usefulness even in its present confined limits.

The present condition of the working plans affords reasonable assurance that they will be completed and the estimates be prepared by the first of April next, and that work can be begun as soon as the initial contracts can be advertised and let to responsible bidders; but no more work will be undertaken during the coming season than that for which the means of payment have already been provided.





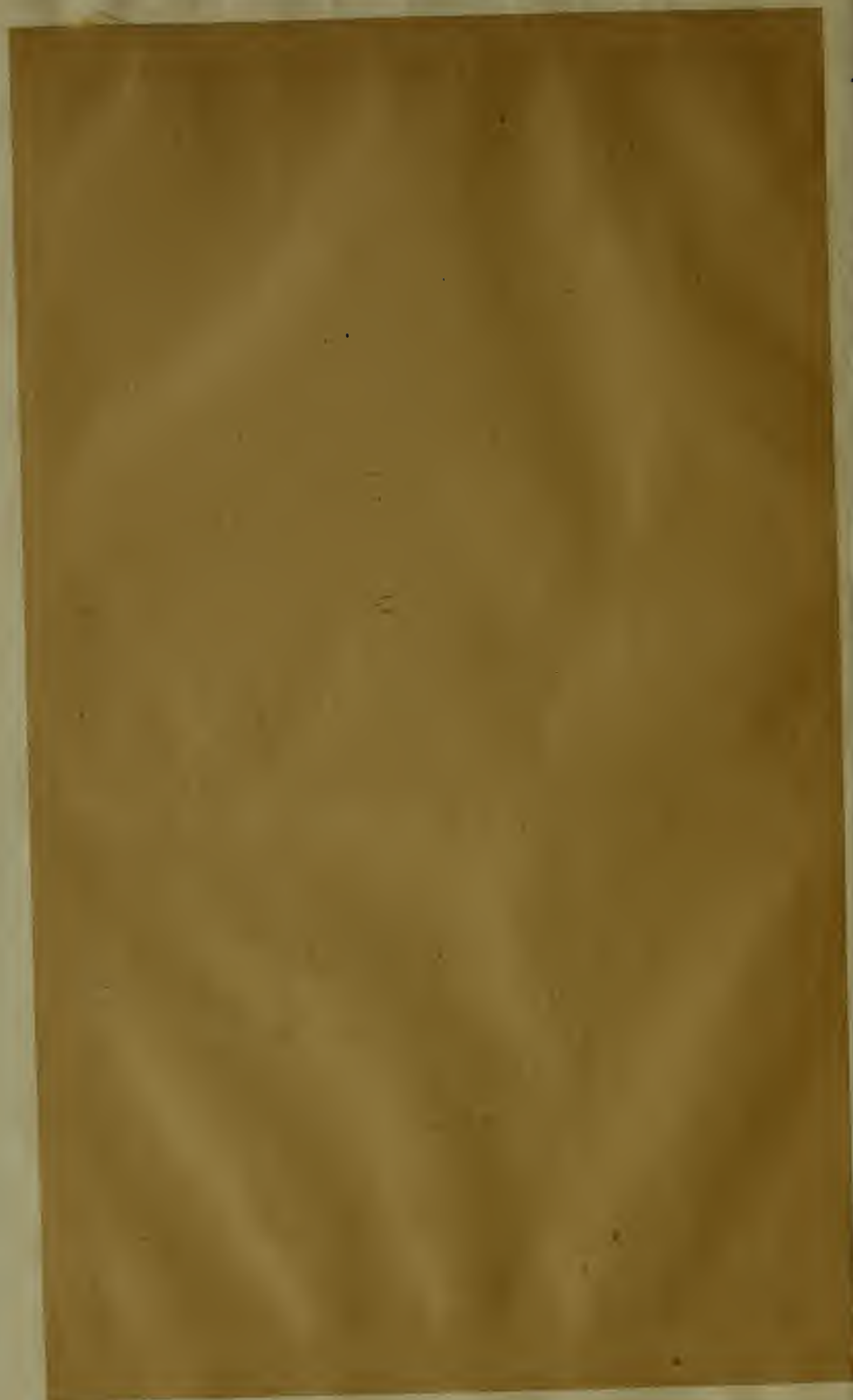
THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

Last spring the Trustees were able to present to the City Council the general plans for the new building to be erected on Copley Square. These plans were the result of a year of unremitting and faithful study and work on the part of the architects, Messrs. McKim, Mead, & White, during which time they were in constant communication with the Trustees. There were many difficult problems to be solved in preparing the plans. Owing to the unique position that the Boston Public Library occupies, very little help could be had from the study of the buildings of other great libraries. The Trustees have insisted that convenience and usefulness should not be sacrificed to show, and that the internal arrangements of the building should be first considered. They did not, however, lose sight of the fact that the building was to be a "palace for the people," and, as such, should be a monumental building, worthy of the City of Boston.

The question of economy was kept steadily in view; and the work already done on the Library lot was to be utilized as far as possible. Working upon these lines, the architects succeeded in producing plans which the Trustees could present to the City Council with confidence that they would successfully bear all criticism. After a long and careful examination of the plans, models, and estimates of cost, the City Council almost unanimously authorized the Trustees to begin the erection of the building, and placed at their disposal, for this purpose, the sum of about \$350,000. The plans and estimates, as presented, did not include any of the platforms, approaches, sculpture, or adornments necessary for a building of this importance, or any of the furniture or shelving required in it, but during the year the plans for some of these items have been completed. As soon as possible after being authorized to proceed with the erection of the building, the Trustees gave to Messrs. Woodbury & Leighton a contract for the construction of the building up to the Bates Hall floor, this being as far as the work could proceed within the limits of the fund at their disposal. On the 28th of November the work was so far advanced that His Honor Mayor O'Brien, assisted by the City Council, laid the corner-stone of the new building with appropriate ceremonies. On December 24, the Trustees decided that it would be prudent to discontinue all stone setting and brick laying until spring. The work thus far has been satisfactory. The Trustees transmit herewith, copies of the plans and elevations of the proposed building. There will of necessity be some slight changes made from time to time as

the work progresses, but a fair idea of the completed building is presented by the drawings.





THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

The detailed statement of the work done and the amount expended upon the new building in Copley square during

the past year will be found in the annexed report of the Clerk of the Works.

In the early part of the year the Legislature authorized the City to borrow \$1,000,000, outside of the debt limit, for the purpose of the continuation of the work upon this building. In the act authorizing this loan it was made the duty of the Trustees to sell the land and building now occupied by the Central Library on or before the maturity of the loan, and to pay the proceeds of the sale to the Sinking-Fund Commissioners, to constitute a sinking-fund against the indebtedness incurred under the act. The amount of the loan authorized was considerably less than was asked for by the Trustees, and will not be enough to enable them to complete the building. Bids for the stone and brick masonry necessary for the completion of the building were advertised for in May; but all the bids made, being found unsatisfactory, were rejected, and new bids then asked for. In the new competition Messrs. Woodbury & Leighton were awarded the contract. The Trustees have every reason to be satisfied with the work, which is subjected to the most thorough and careful inspection at all stages. During the winter it was thought advisable to suspend work, but since it has been resumed the building has been carried up as rapidly as was considered advisable, in view of the nature of the ground and the massiveness of the structure. It is to be hoped that the building will be roofed in by the first of January, 1891.

SAMUEL A. B. ABBOTT,
HENRY W. HAYNES,
FREDERICK O. PRINCE,
PHINEAS PIERCE.
WILLIAM R. RICHARDS,

Trustees.

REPORT OF THE CLERK OF WORKS ON THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

FOUNDATIONS.

The foundations have been finished in the same general character as they were commenced, being very thoroughly built, and inspected by competent men.

SUPERSTRUCTURE.

Granite. The granite for the building is of very high character, being carefully selected at the quarry, and as carefully cut and laid. Any stone which has been found to be patched, cracked, or stained has been rejected and replaced by new. Great care has been taken to see that the details have been carried out. The bricks and other material have been up to the standard.

Early in the spring a new system of flooring was adopted known as the Guastavino Fire-proof system. All the floors of the ground floor, including the area outside of the building and the arcade, have been constructed on this system, as well as the lecture-hall floor, a portion of the stack floors, and of the ceiling in the main building ground floor. Tests have been made, and all floor tiles not up to the standard have been rejected. The iron beams which were obtained for the floors of the ground floor are being used for the framing above the first floor.

CONCRETING.

The floors throughout the ground floor have been levelled up with concrete made of cinders and Portland cement.

MORTAR.

The cements for all the mortar were tested for tensile strength before being accepted for use on the building.

DELAYS.

No work was done on the building from January 1 to March 11 on account of winter weather.

Further delay was caused by the substitution of granite in place of brick in the construction of the Blagden-street vesti-

bule, by the substitution of stone as the material for the Boylston-street vestibule, and by the substitution of rolled-steel columns, which had to be specially made, in place of cast-iron columns for the main building.

During the season a full-sized model of the Bates Hall ceiling has been constructed in the stack, and a full-sized model of the main cornice placed at the intended height at the corner of the building on Dartmouth and Blagden street.

Four new contracts have been entered into, viz.: With R. Guastavino, on June 25, at certain rates per foot, for building tile arches, domes, setting beams, cutting skew-backs, etc.; with Woodbury & Leighton, on July 22, for \$678,750, work and materials in the continuation of the erection of the building; with R. C. Fisher & Co., on August 21, \$18,600, for furnishing and setting Iowa marble in the entrance hall; with Batterson, See, & Eisele, on August 21, for \$69,173, for furnishing and setting Siena marble of staircase and corridor.

Special orders have been given for all changes both for additions and deductions.

CONDITION OF BUILDING AT PRESENT.

At present the outside walls of the building are on Boylston street, about 11 feet above Bates Hall floor. Those on Dartmouth street, with the exception of a portion of the front, are at the same height. On the Blagden-street side the height of the wall of the main building is about the same as Boylston street; but the rear portion is at a level with Bates Hall floor. The rear wall will average 7 feet above Bates Hall floor.

The court walls, and the rest of the interior walls, are left at the line of Bates Hall floor. The vestibule on Dartmouth street is finished, except the carving. The Blagden-street vestibule is finished, except the setting of the steps. The flooring arches are all in for the ground floor, area, and arcades, a portion of stack flooring and floor of lecture hall and one room of main building. The marble piers of entrance hall are set.

The amount of material put in the building during the year under contract dated Aug. 1, 1888, is as follows:—

Block granite	.	.	.	.	.	.	61,204 cu. ft.
Common brick	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,690 M.
Hollow “	.	.	.	.	.	.	159 “
Perth Amboy brick	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 “
Fire brick	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 “

Cut granite	31,431 cu. ft.
Iron beams	63 tons.
Cast-iron columns	167 "
" plates	20 "
Rolled-steel columns	12 "
Knoxville marble	3,775 cu. ft.
Gravel concrete	3,745 "
Cinder concrete	9,887 "

UNDER CONTRACT DATED JULY 22, 1889.

Common brick	239 M.
Hollow "	25 "
Perth Amboy brick	8 "
Cut granite set	4,284 cu. ft.
Iron beams	4 tons.
Cast-iron plates	500 lbs.

UNDER CONTRACT DATED JUNE 25, 1889, WITH
R. GUASTAVINO.

Tile arches, 2 courses	12 sq. ft.
" " 3 "	14,334 "
" " 4 "	10,942 "
" " 5 "	4,213 "
" " 6 "	2,793 "
" " 10 "	380 "
Tile domes, 3 "	11,651 "
" " 4 "	3,519 "
" " 5 "	3,073 "
" " 6 "	2,475 "
Setting beams	27,244 lbs.
" minor iron-work	737 "
Cutting stone skew-backs	2,480 ft.
" brick "	690 "
Concrete	105 cu. ft.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH R. C. FISHER & CO., AUG. 21, 1889.

Marble set	400 cu. ft.
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF WORK, CONTRACT DATED
AUG. 1, 1888.

Whole amount due under contract . . .	\$357,581 28
Deductions, work left out, no allowance agreed upon . . .	\$3,365 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$3,365 00 \$357,581 28

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,365 00	\$357,581 28
Deductions, work left out, allowances agreed upon . . .	40,496 00	
Work not completed . . .	5,000 00	
Amount paid already, including January draft, 1890 . . .	302,662 86	
	<hr/>	351,523 86
Balance		<hr/> <u>\$6,057 42</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF WORK ON CONTRACT, DATED
JULY 22, 1889.

Amount of contract . . .	\$678,750 00	
Additional work, mentioned in Special Orders . . .	820 00	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$679,570 00
Deductions on allowances mentioned in Special Orders	\$400 00	
Deductions, amount paid, including January draft, 1890	21,119 64	
	<hr/>	21,519 64
Balance		<hr/> <u>\$658,050 36</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF WORK ON CONTRACT, DATED
AUG. 21, 1889, WITH R. C. FISHER & Co.

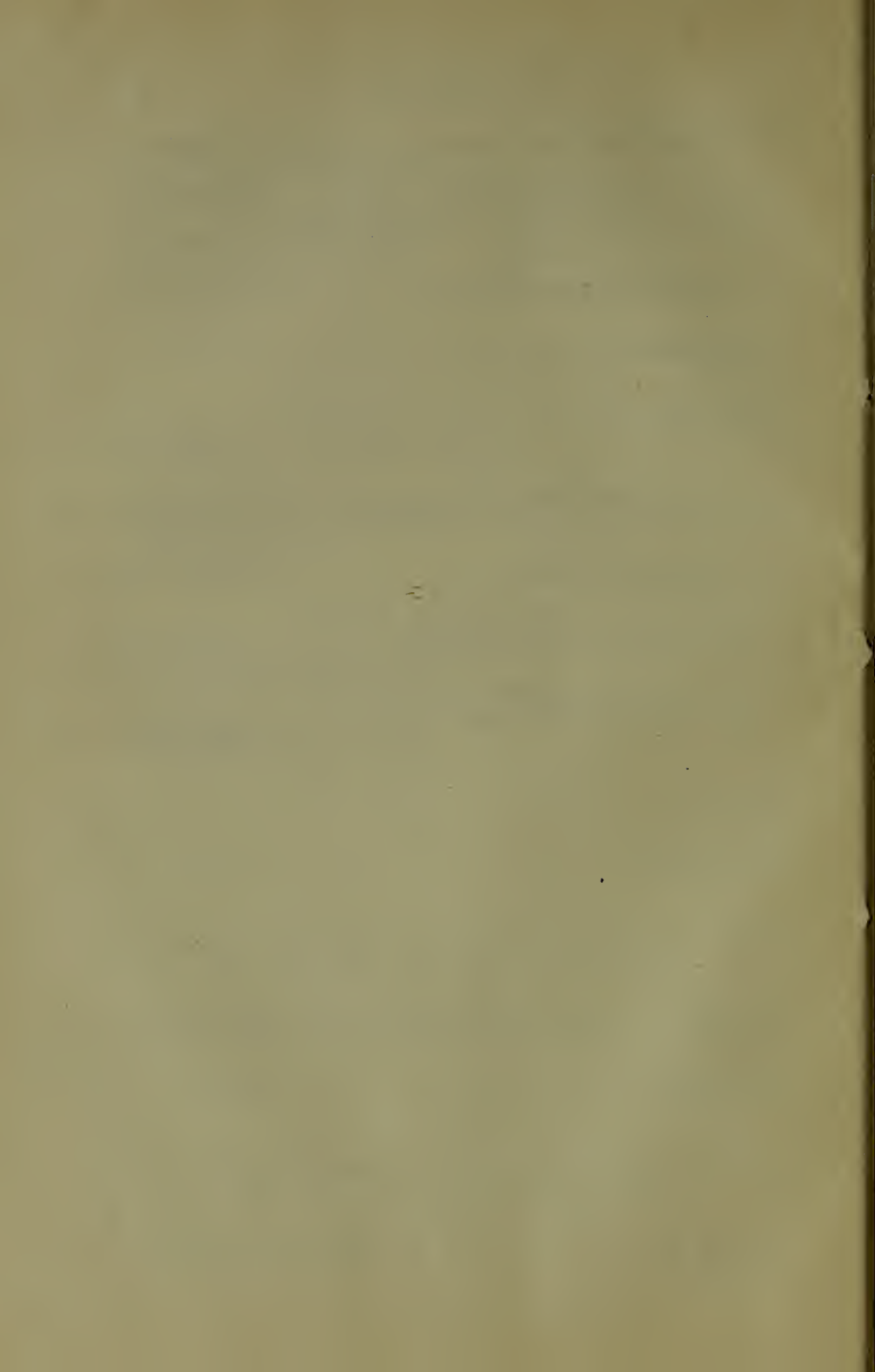
Amount of contract, including additions . . .	\$27,791 75
Amount paid, including January draft, 1890, . . .	1,830 15
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Balance	<hr/> <u>\$25,961 60</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF WORK ON CONTRACT, DATED
JULY 22, 1889, WITH R. GUASTAVINO.

Amount of work certified and paid, including January draft, 1890	\$21,910 76
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GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO DEC. 31, 1889.

Amount of appropriation, May 1, 1887	.	\$368,854	89
Amount of loan authorized by statute, approved March 1, 1889	.	1,000,000	00
		<hr/>	
Total at disposal of Trustees.	.	\$1,368,854	89
Drafts previous to Jan. 1, 1889	.	\$75,126	15
Drafts from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1889	.	84,843	67
		<hr/>	
		159,969	82
Unexpended balance, July 1, 1889	.	\$1,208,885	07
Drafts from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1889	.	161,772	07
		<hr/>	
Unexpended balance	.	\$1,047,113	00
Amount (Dec. 31, 1889) for work contracted for, less amounts paid on account	.	868,133	84
		<hr/>	
Balance (Dec. 31, 1889) uncontracted for, for completion of building	.	\$178,979	16
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Public Library of the City of Boston

June, 1889.

To the Honorable

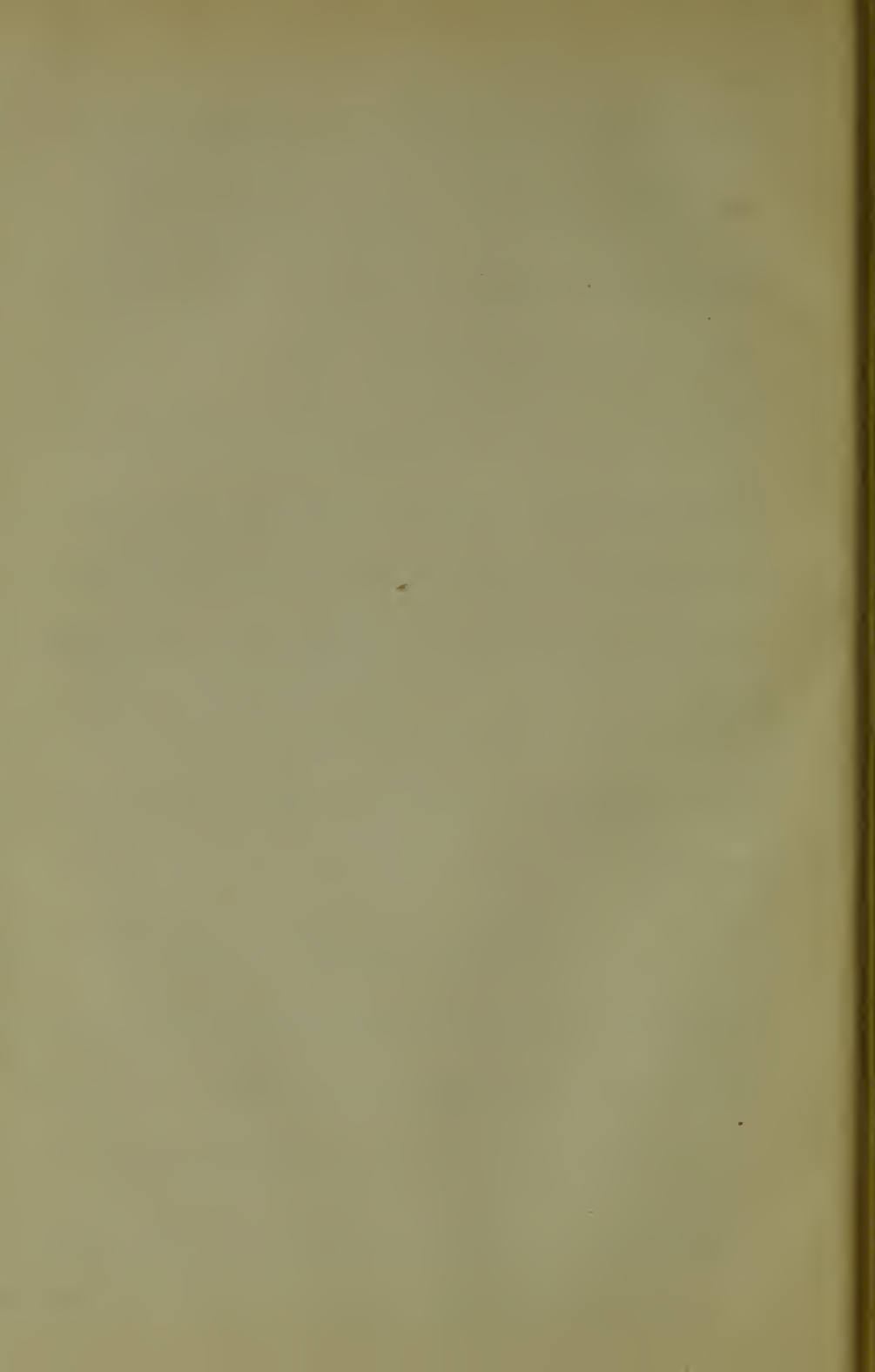
The City Council:

In compliance with the request for information in regard to the new Public Library Building on Copley Square, contained in the resolve of your honorable body passed on the 6th of June current, the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston have the honor to reply as follows:

First. The foundations of the building are substantially completed and a large amount of work has been done on the first storey.

The number of brick laid is 720,000.

The amount of new black granite set for foundations is 22,600 cubic feet.



The amount of cut granite delivered is 18,000 cubic feet, and the amount set, 9,500 cubic feet.

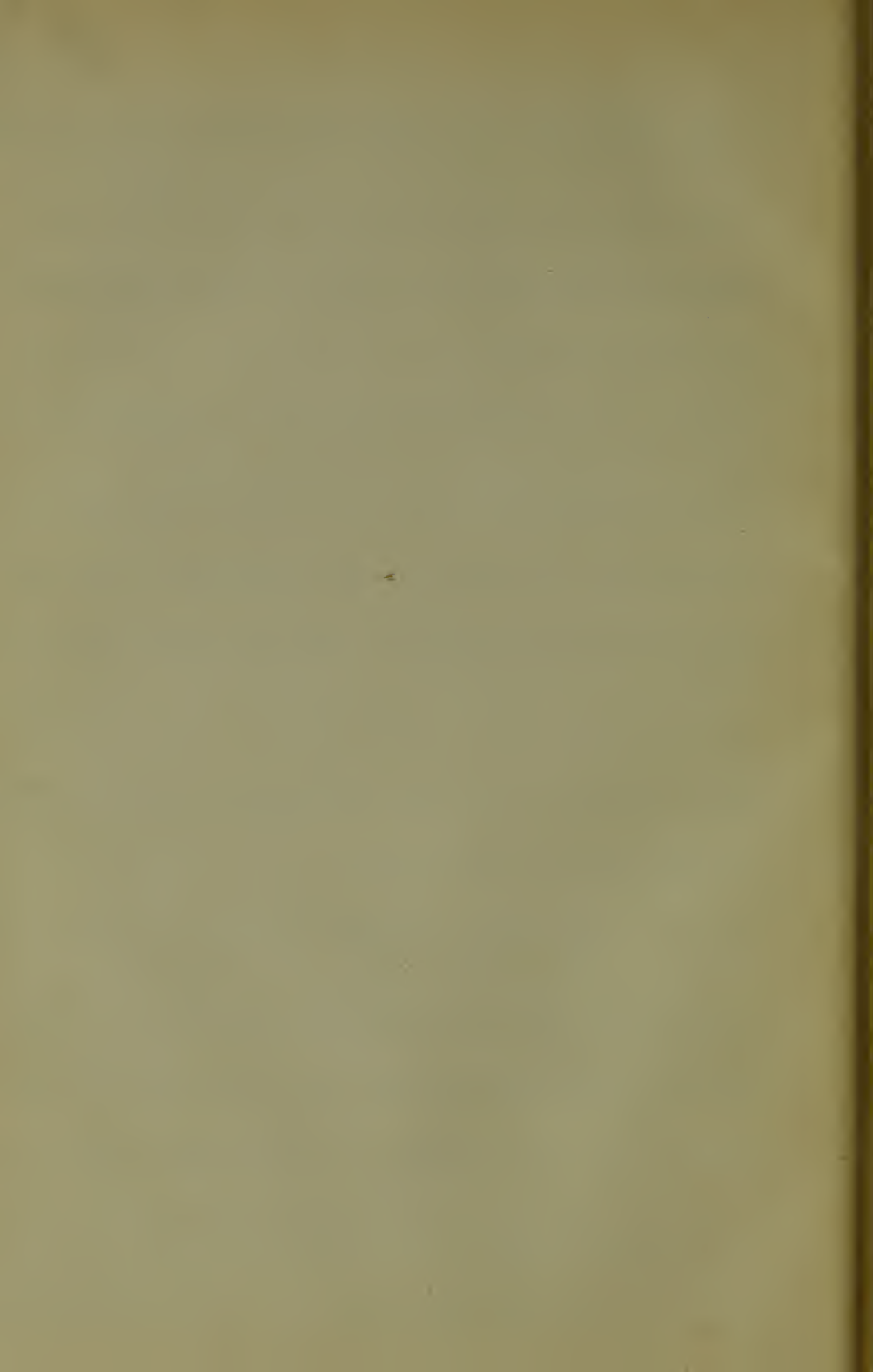
Second. The plans for the foundation and basement are all completed.

Third. It is impossible to give the number of perches of stone work taken up and relaid. Under the contract for building the structure up to the Eates Hall floor the contractors have the right to use the foundations already on the land so far as serviceable; it has, therefore, been unnecessary to keep an account of the stone relaid.

Fourth. The number of piles driven in addition to those under the old foundations is 4200.

Fifth. The Trustees have not contracted for any part of the construction of the building without advertising and receiving competitive bids.

Sixth. The compensation of the architects employed



has been at the customary rate of five per cent.
for which they furnish drawings, plans, specifications and contracts and superintend the work.

Seventh. All inspectors are paid by the city as they are appointed for the protection of the city's interests.

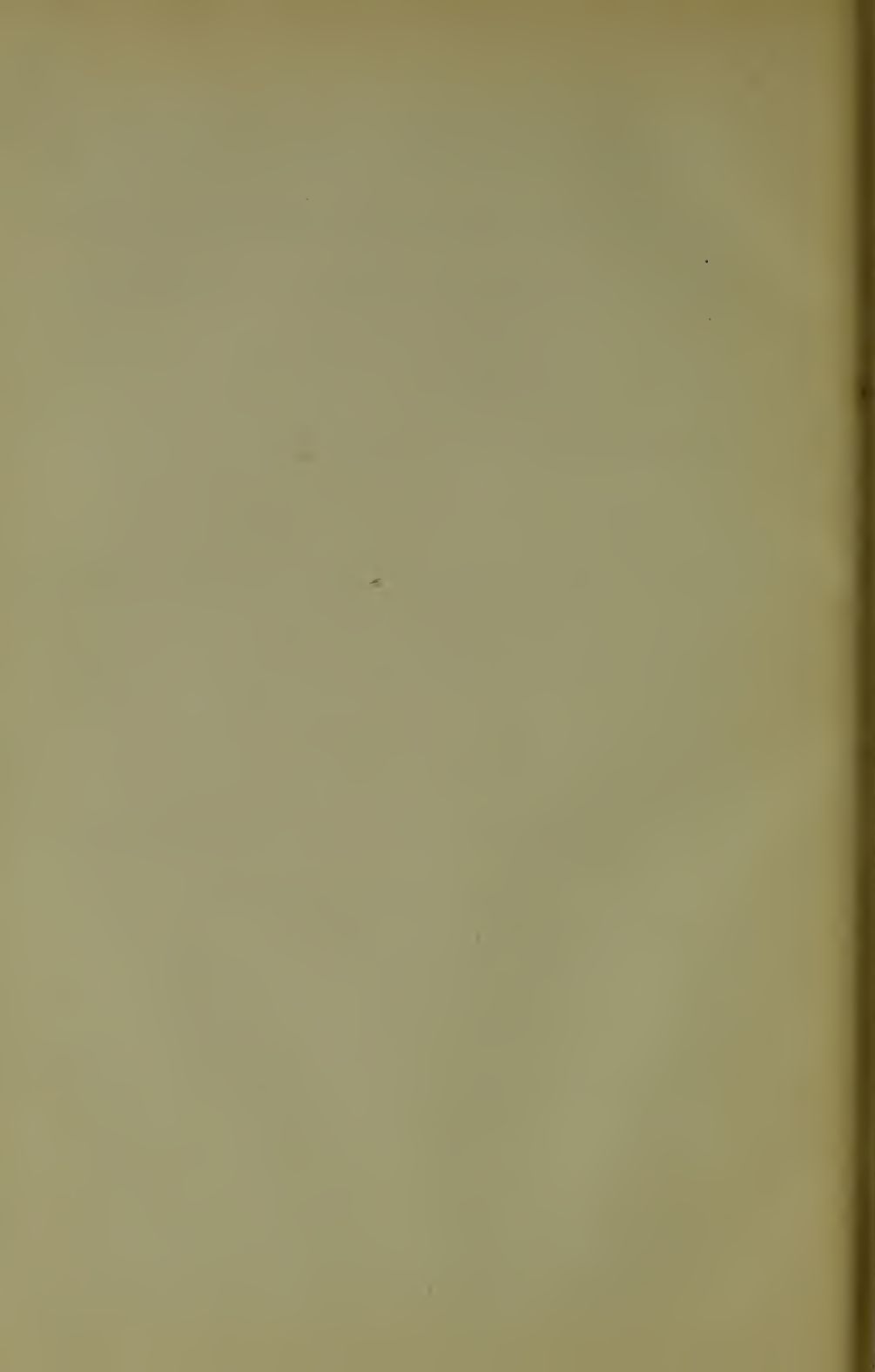
Eighth. The amount of money expended up to the present time is \$241,114.93.

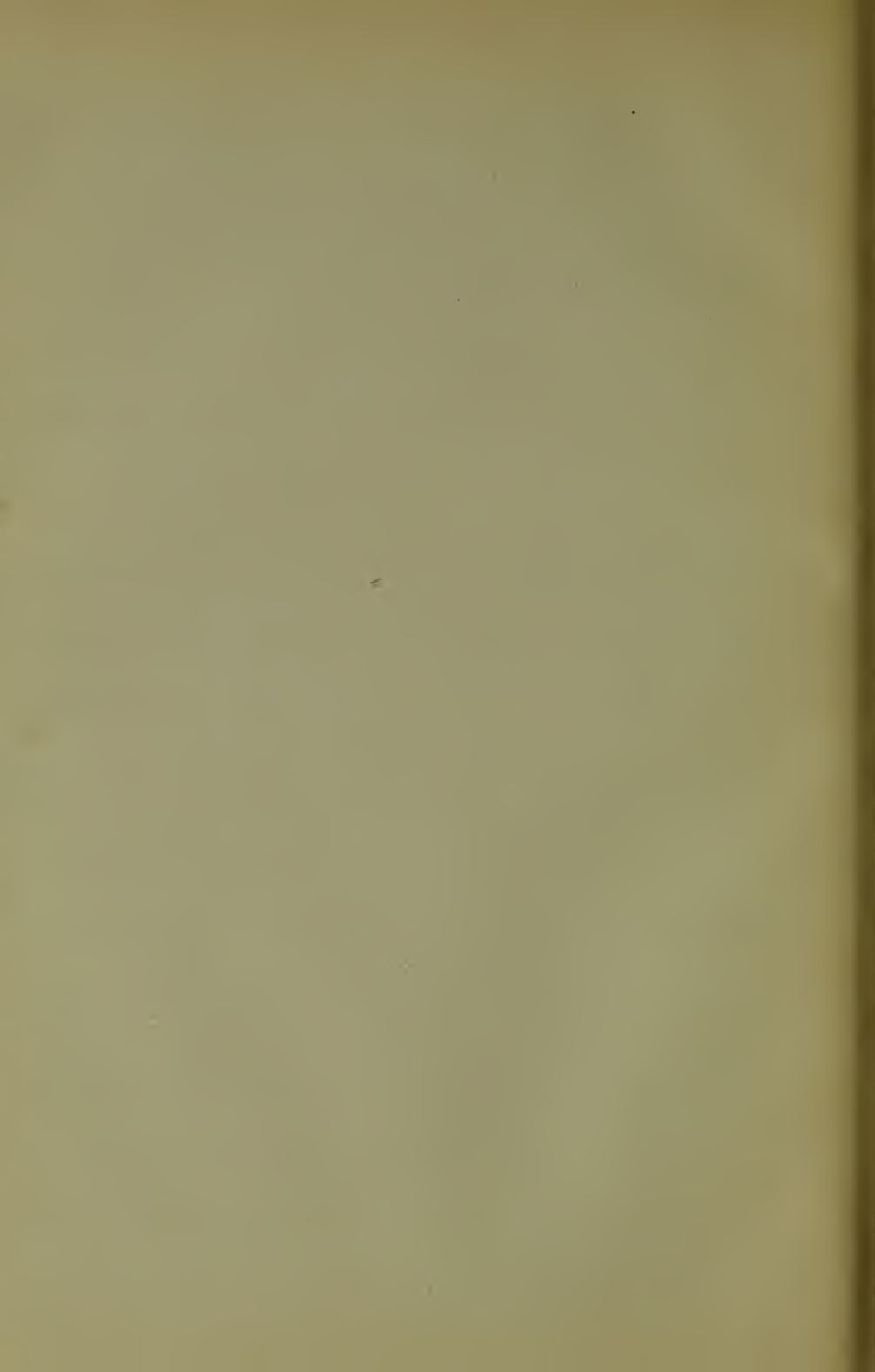
The Trustees of the Public Library

of the City of Boston by

S. A. B. Abbott

President.





Public Library of the City of Boston

July 1, 1889.

To the Honorable

The City Council:

The Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston have the honor to present a report and statement for the six months ending the 30th of June last of their acts and proceedings in relation to the new Public Library Building and of the condition and progress of the work thereon.

All of the work done upon the building during the period covered by this report was done by Messrs. Woodbury and Leighton under their contract of August 1, 1888, and by Rafael Gustavino under his contract of June 25th, 1889.

Work upon brick and stone masonry at the building was suspended from Dec. 25 until

March 18th. During this time, however, the work of driving piles at the building and of cutting stone at the quarries went on without interruption.

On the 20th of June the foundations of the building had been completed, three fourths of the granite below the level of the Bates Hall floor had been cut, the brick and granite work of the whole northern half of the building had been completed up to the level of Bates Hall floor, and a portion of the brick and granite work of the southern half of the building had been built.

After careful examination and satisfactory tests the Trustees determined to adopt the Guastavino tile arch system for floors and stairs wherever practicable throughout the building, and have made a contract for the work with Mr. Rafael Guastavino of New York. A copy of this

contract has been filed with the City Auditor.

A summary of the work done and materials delivered during the six months is as follows:

355 piles were driven at an estimated cost of \$1420.

457 piles were cut off at an estimated cost of \$457.

66848 cubic feet [or 2701 perches] of block granite masonry were laid at an estimated cost of \$12,042.

No account was kept of old foundations that were taken up.

35690 cubic feet of brick masonry in which were used 795,000 Eastern or Bay State brick, 79,000 hollow brick, 1250 barrels of Rosendale cement and 625 barrels of lime, were built at an estimated cost of 19,470. In addition to the above there were delivered at the building 22000 hollow brick at an estimated value of \$230., and 12,000 Parth Amboy brick at

an estimated value of \$1200.; and at the yard of the Boston & Albany R.R.Co. on Foylston Street in the rear of the building 19,483 cubic feet of cut granite of an estimated value of \$39,904. of which 15,950 cubic feet were set at an estimated cost for setting of \$4785.

24 tons of iron beams were furnished and set at an estimated cost of \$1728.

14 tons of cast iron plates for beams and columns were furnished and set at an estimated cost of \$840.

13 tons of cast iron columns were furnished and set at an estimated cost of \$876.

377 tons of iron beams of an estimated value of \$23,374. were delivered at the building in addition to the above.

8461 square feet of tile arch floor were built at an estimated cost of \$4233. The average number of men

daily employed at or near the building after the resumption of work on March 16th was 75.

Constant tests were made at the office of the Clerk of the Works of material used, and all not up to the standard was rejected.

Financial Statement for 3 mos. ending June 1, 1889

Amount of Appropriation May 1, 1887	\$368,854.89
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" of loan authorized by stat-

ute approved March 1, 1889	\$1,000,000.00
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Total at disposal of Trustees	<u>\$1,368,854.89</u>
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Drafts previous to

Jan. 1, 1889	\$75,126.15
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Drafts from Jan. 1

to June 30, 1889	<u>\$4,843.67</u>
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Total expended	<u>\$159,969.82</u>
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Unexpended balance \$1,208,885.07

Amount [June 30, 1889] for work con-

tracted for less amts. paid on acct. 234,158.00

Balance [June 30, 1889] uncontracted

for for completion of building \$374,727.07

The Trustees of the Public Library

of the City of Boston

S. A. E. Abbott

President.

Public Library of the City of Boston

June 10, 1890

To the Honorable

The City Council:

The Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston have the honor to present the following report and statement for the six months ending June 30th last, of their acts and proceedings in relation to the new Public Library building and of the condition and progress of the work thereon.

On the Boylston Street front the arches are turned over the upper windows and a number of the medallions have been placed in the spandrels.

On Dartmouth and Flagden Streets the walls are laid up to the impost line of the piers between the upper windows, and some arches have

been turned.

The rear wall has been carried to the impost line and the upper arches have been turned.

The court walls have been carried up to the belt course or to the special library floor.

A large part of the tile arch work for the Bates Hall level has been completed.

The iron work for all the floors with exception of the upper stack floor and a few minor beams, is in position.

The vestibule on Dartmouth St. has been completed with the exception of the carving.

The entrance hall is practically completed

Considerable work has been done on the main staircase.

The stone work at the quarries is being pushed as rapidly as possible and will be completed

in time to have the building roofed in this season.

Contracts have been made with Messrs. Post and McCord of New York to furnish and set the iron construction of the roof for \$35,000. and with the Lindemann Terra Cotta Roofing Tile Co. to furnish and lay the tile roofing for \$35,000.

A summary of work done and materials delivered during the six months is as follows:

Under Contract with Woodbury and Leighton

dated July 22, 1889

Common Brick	laid	1199 M
Hollow	" "	162 "
Ferth Amboy Brick	"	18 "
Court Brick	"	44 "
Out Granite	Delivered	14248 cu.ft.
"	" Set	11683 " "
Levanto Marble		226 sq.ft.

Concrete	5585	cu.ft.
Rolled Iron Beams	48	tons
" Steel "	42	"
Cast Iron Columns	148	"
" " Plates	3815	lbs.

Under Contract with R. C. Fisher & Co. dated

August 21, 1889

Iowa Marble	3218	cu.ft.
Vestibule floor marble	707	sq.ft.
Entrance Hall floor marble	1580	"
Mosaic	1702	"

Under Contract with R. Guastavino dated

June 25, 1889

Rough Tile Arch	2 courses	1368	sq.ft.
	3 "	17257	"

Rough Tile Arch	4 courses	1168	sq. ft.
	5 "	319	"
	6 "	514	"
	8 "	630	"
	10 "	344	"
Rough Tile Domes	3 courses	4034	"
	4 "	1358	"
	5 "	1315	"
	6 "	1545	"
	9 "	224	"
	10 "	82	"
Finished Tile Ceilings		14914	"
Glazed " "		1508	"
Tile floors	2 courses	188	"
Brick partitions	4 " thick	368	"
" " 6 " "		619	"
Rough Stair Arches		256	"

Rough Steps	358 sq.ft.
Iron Beams set	133605 lbs.
Minor Iron Work set	3192
Skewbacks cut in brick	697 ft.
" " " stone	230 "
Rough Tile floor	67 sq.ft.

Under Contract with Patterson, See & Eisele

dated August 21, 1889

Siens Marble	360 sq.ft.
Echallion "	135 " "

Under Contract with Post and McCord

dated April 12, 1890.

Wrought Iron Girders	Set	84,600 lbs.
" " Beams	"	11½ tons

The work has been carefully inspected

and constant tests have been made at the office of the Clerk of the Works of the materials used. All work and materials not found to be fully up to the standard called for by the contracts has been rejected.

The financial statement for the six months ending June 1st is as follows:

Amount of Appropriation May 1, 1887	\$368,854.89
Amount of loan authorized by statute, approved March 1, 1889	\$1,000,000.00
Total at disposal of Trustees	\$1,368,854.89
Drafts previous to Jan.1, '89	\$75,126.15
Drafts from Jan.1 to Dec.31'89	246,615.74
Unexpended balance Jan. 1 1890	\$1,047,113.00
Drafts from Jan.1 1890 to June 1 incl.	233,749.58

Unexpended balance	\$913,333.42
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Amount [June 1, 1890] for work con- tracted for	778,787.99
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Balance [June 1, 1890] uncontracted	
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for, for completion of building	\$134,545.43
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Very respectfully

The Trustees of the Public Library

of the City of Boston by

S. A. E. Abbott

President.



SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
UPON THE
CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF THE WORK
ON
THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

The Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston have the honor to present to the City Council their semi-annual report upon the condition and progress of the work on the new Public Library building. The Trustees beg leave to preface their report with a statement of their relation to the new Public Library building that seems to be proper in order both to show why a further appropriation is required to complete the work, and to correct certain misapprehensions in regard to their action.

Although incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, that in some degree removes them from the direct control of the City Council, the Trustees have always desired to act in accordance with the expressed wishes of the City Council as representing the people of Boston. They believe, and have always acted upon the belief, that all petitions and requests that require the action of the Legislature touching matters in which the Public Library is concerned should come from the City Council, and they have, therefore, never

petitioned, or officially aided in a petition, that did not originate therein.

In the year 1887, when it became evident that the new building could not be built in a satisfactory manner by the City Architect, certain citizens of Boston petitioned the General Court for an act that should put the whole control of the erection of the new building into the hands of the Trustees. Although they were requested to aid this petition officially, they declined so to do, and appeared before the Legislative Committee only in their individual capacity and as witnesses. Two of the Trustees, the only ones examined by the committee, stated that they appeared only as witnesses, and that the Trustees declined to take any official action in aid of the petition. It should be said here that the City Council at that time made no objection to the grant of the new powers proposed to be given to the Trustees.

Again in 1889, when the City Council delayed action in regard to providing money for continuation of the work upon the new building, and it was evident that legislative action would be required to enable the city to borrow the needed money, the Trustees declined to petition the Legislature for the reason that in their judgment a petition of such a nature should come only from the City Council.

In order that the matter might be brought before the Legislature before the limit of the time fixed for taking up new business by that body, and in the absence of any action on the part of the City Council, certain citizens of Boston petitioned that the city should be permitted to borrow beyond the debt limit a sufficient sum to complete the new building. This petition was not opposed by the City Council and it was understood that they were favorable to it. The Trustees at the request of the committee appeared before it and testified that in their judgment the building could not be completed for \$1,000,000, but that a much larger sum would be required. The committee, however, reported a bill, which became a law, to authorize a loan for \$1,000,000 only. It was stated at the time that the committee thought that the rest of the money required could be appropriated from the annual levy. Acting under this law the City Council authorized the borrowing of \$1,000,000, to be placed at the disposal of the Trustees.

After the passage of the Act of 1887 the Trustees, with reluctance, assumed the responsibility put upon them. Their first duty was to select an architect best fitted to design and erect a building that should not disappoint the just expectations of the citizens. Such a building, they believed, should be absolutely fire proof, and afford ample room to provide

for the present and prospective needs of the library, both for storing books accessibly, and for the accommodation of readers, students, and the administrative force of the institution. It should be so arranged and constructed that the annual outlay for management and care should be reduced to the lowest possible amount; and at the same time and without the sacrifice or curtailment of any of these practical necessities for architectural effect, it should be a monumental edifice and an ornament to the city. Keeping these requirements in view, the Trustees examined carefully the work of the foremost architects of the country and consulted freely with architects and others whose opinions would be likely to afford them assistance, and finally decided that Mr. McKim, of the firm of McKim, Mead, & White, could best carry out their intentions. It should be said here that Mr. McKim was at the time personally unacquainted with any one of the Trustees. They believe that their judgment was not at fault in making this selection, and that the city will always have reason to be proud of the building that Mr. McKim has designed.

In making the plans of the building the Trustees and Mr. McKim availed themselves of all information in regard to libraries that was within their reach. They were greatly assisted by Dr. James Freeman Clarke and W. W. Greenough, Esq., of their number, who had, probably, as extensive an acquaintance with library needs and with library buildings, both in this country and abroad, as any two persons living. After long and careful study they finally determined upon the plans that were presented to the City Council in 1888.

In their annual report submitted in January, 1888, they stated that they had reasonable assurance that the plans would be completed and estimates prepared by the first of the succeeding April. During the winter of 1888 an order was introduced and passed in the City Council that "His Honor the Mayor request the Trustees of the Public Library to commence and complete such part of the work as could be done within the appropriation already made therefor." This order was referred by the Board of Aldermen to the Library Committee, who requested information from the Trustees, who thereupon appeared before the committee and gave what information they had in their power to give, and laid before them all the plans for the new building so far as they had been completed. They also put at the disposal of the committee the architect, his office, and all the plans, papers, and figures, of every sort and description, relating to the new building. Further than this, they submitted a carefully-made model of the proposed building; and this

model, together with all the plans, was put on public exhibition in the old State House.

There were several hearings on the subject at which some of the Trustees were present; but no estimates of the cost of the building were presented by them. At this time the Trustees were Mr. Greenough, who was succeeded in May, 1888, by Mr. Prince; Dr. Clarke, who was succeeded in July, 1888, by Mr. Pierce; Mr. Whitmore, who was succeeded in January, 1889, by Mr. Richards; and Messrs. Haynes and Abbott. During the latter part of the time that the matter was in the possession of the committee, Mr. Greenough, President of the Board, was absent from the State by reason of ill-health; Dr. Clarke was too ill to attend to any business, and within a few weeks died; Mr. Abbott was confined to his house by a severe illness; Mr. Haynes had taken no active part in the hearings before the committee, and was not consulted by them in regard to any estimate; and the remaining Trustee was, with his accustomed energy, opposing the grant of any money for the proposed building; so that no member of the Trustees, so far as is known, was consulted as to the estimate contained in the preamble of the order hereinafter referred to.

The committee in consultation with the architect fixed upon an estimate of \$1,166,000, which was embodied in the order reported by them. This estimate, it should be said in justice to the architect, had to be prepared very hurriedly; it was, however, founded upon figures furnished by two contractors of responsibility in their respective lines of business, for each item of construction. It was never submitted to or approved by the Trustees individually or collectively. That it was not an estimate made or approved by the Trustees is shown by the preamble of the order which was finally passed, as follows:—

CITY OF BOSTON,
IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, May 7, 1888.

Whereas, It appears from careful estimates presented by the architects appointed by the Trustees of the Public Library, that the cost of the new building will be \$1,166,000; now, therefore, in order to expedite the erection of said building, but intending that no more than the above sum shall be used in said construction,

Ordered, That the Trustees of the Public Library be and hereby are authorized to commence the construction and erection of the new Public Library building, according to the plans made by the architects McKim, Mead, & White, and approved by said Trustees, and to proceed with the work thereon, as far as it can be done within the limits of the appropriation, made for the erection of a new library building on Dartmouth street, St. James avenue, and Boylston street, and the said Trustees are authorized to expend the balance of said appropriation therefor.

Passed. Yeas 10, nays 2. Sent down for concurrence.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 10.

Concurred. Yeas 62, nays 1.

Approved by the Mayor, May 12, 1888.

A true copy.

Attest:

(Signed)

J. H. O'NEIL,
City Clerk.

It may be further said that this estimate was never seen by the Trustees, with the exception of perhaps one of them, until it had passed the Board of Aldermen.

The architect's estimate for the first large contract, which included foundations, cut-granite, brick masonry, and iron-work for the first story, was \$315,000. These figures were based upon those used in making the estimate reported to the City Council. This contract was finally let for \$266,776, so that it seemed at first as if the building could be completed for the sum specified. To show the difficulty of making an estimate of this character it may be said that the bids for it, offered to the Trustees by the most prominent contractors in the city, varied from \$266,776, the lowest, to \$354,555, the highest. As the work progressed, however, it became evident to the Trustees that the estimate made by the committee was too small, and upon examination it was found they had accidentally omitted some very large items, namely: architects' commission, decorative work, platforms and approaches, shelving, and incidentals, — which latter item for a building of this character should be estimated at twenty per cent. of the cost. In their first annual report thereafter the Trustees called the attention of the City Council to this fact.

During the winter of 1888, as has been stated, the Legislature authorized the city to borrow \$1,000,000 outside the debt limit, to be used towards the completion of the building; and in the spring the City Council placed this sum at the disposal of the Trustees. The Legislative Committee, as has been before stated, were informed by the Trustees that this sum was not sufficient; and in their next annual report the Trustees again informed the City Council that the sum of \$1,000,000 appropriated was not sufficient, and had never been approved by the Trustees as an estimate for the completion of the building. A full and detailed statement of the contracts and expenditures in regard to the building was also submitted, showing that the Trustees had not enough money to do much more than cover the building in.

Since the commencement of the erection of the building the Trustees have made regular semi-annual reports to the City Council, and one additional report that was made by special request.

During the past summer and autumn the architects were busily engaged in preparing a detailed and careful estimate of the cost of completing the building. This estimate was presented to the Trustees complete in the month of December. It was based upon the very best means of information within the reach of the architects and Trustees, and amounted to \$985,560. It included the statuary and decorative work contemplated at the time the plans and model were submitted to the City Council in 1888 and is submitted herewith [marked A].

After careful consideration the Trustees decided to reduce this estimate to \$850,000 by the omission of items of statuary and other ornamental work which, although they would add greatly to the beauty of the building, are not absolutely necessary to its completion in a form of which the city will have no reason to be ashamed. This revised estimate is submitted herewith [marked B]. It was communicated to the City Council in December, 1890, and an order was then passed requesting His Honor the Mayor to petition the General Court for leave to borrow the amount named outside the debt limit.

If by the liberality of the city all things omitted could be restored, the result would be most fortunate for the building and for the city.

A detailed statement of the present condition of the building, and of the work done during the present year, is given in the report of the Clerk of the Works appended hereto [marked C].

It is believed that, if there should be no delay in making an appropriation for the completion of the building, it will be ready for occupancy before the end of the next year. During the past year the work has been somewhat delayed by reason of strikes and other causes beyond the control of the contractors. The accompanying schedules show all the contracts that have been made for the construction of the building from the beginning; the amounts that have been added to the contracts; and the amounts that have been deducted from them; and the money remaining at the disposal of the Trustees.

In examining these schedules it should be borne in mind that a very small amount of the additions have been for changes that add to the cost of the building. Owing to the fact that the Trustees have not been able, by reason of the smallness of the appropriation at their disposal, to make at any time contracts for the completion of the whole work, but have been obliged in making proposals to give out the work in parts so that bids would not exceed the sums ap-

propriated, it has been found in many cases that certain work left out of the original contracts could be better performed in connection with the work contracted for. They have, therefore, where their funds permitted, added such work to the original contract. This has never been done except in the interest of economy; and the additions so made have been for work that would be necessary for the completion of the building. Such additions, therefore, have not added to the cost of the whole building. In every case the Trustees have had careful estimates made of the amount of the extra work, and have asked bids for it from the contractors and others; but the work has been given to the contractor only when his bid was less than that of outsiders. It will be seen by examination of the report of the Clerk of the Works that the net amount of all additions to contracts is but six and four-tenths per cent. of the expenditures made and contracted for. Of the work thus added, but a very small part, probably one-tenth, has been work not contemplated at the time when the original plans were made; but this increase has been many times offset by work omitted. With these slight exceptions it is believed that all changes in the original plans have tended to reduce the ultimate cost of the building. A percentage of six and four-tenths for extras would be small even if they increased the final cost of the building — as they do not in this case. Very few building contracts are completed with so small a percentage of work added. A comparison of the contract price with the total cost of fourteen government buildings [see Appendix D], taken at random from the Supervising Architect's report of 1875, the last one that happens to be at hand, shows an average addition for extras of eighty-three per cent.

No material changes have been made in the main design of the building as laid before the City Council in 1888, except in the interests of economy. The chief changes are as follows: the court has been changed from its original design in granite to brick and marble, at an estimated saving of \$45,000; the height of the building has been reduced nine feet, at an estimated saving of \$133,000; the plan of the special library floor has been changed, at an estimated saving of \$50,000; changes have been made in the design of the new Bates Hall, at an estimated saving of \$25,000; changes have been made in the vestibules, at an estimated saving of \$15,000; changes have been made in the roof, at an estimated saving of \$15,000; changes have been made in decorative work, and in the whole interior finish of the building, that must result in a very large saving over the original plans,

but the exact amount of which it is impossible to state with accuracy. All these changes have been made with the approval and by the advice of the architect; and it is believed that they will not take away from the convenience or beauty of the structure. Some changes have been made in the design of the Blagden-street elevation, which, it is believed, have not materially affected the cost of the building, but have greatly improved its appearance.

The total cost of the building when completed will be \$2,218,865, including shelving but no other furniture. Taking into consideration the magnitude and the nature of the work this cost is not excessive. Exclusive of the court, the building together with the platform covers an acre and one-half and contains 4,312,158 cubic feet. The superficial area of flooring is four acres, and of the ceilings four and one-half acres. The present stack, which can be nearly doubled when more room is needed, is built to hold fifteen miles of shelving, while five miles more are required in other parts of the structure. The cost of the building by the cubic foot compares favorably with other public buildings and with the best class of fire-proof business buildings. The cost of post-offices and custom houses erected by the government varies from fifty cents to one dollar — the cost of the court-house and post-office at Hartford reaching the latter sum. The library building when completed will have cost but fifty-one and four-tenths cents a cubic foot.

The old library on Boylston street was built to accommodate 220,000 books, and afforded 6,868 square feet of room for students and readers, making the cost for housing each book \$1.15. The new building is built to contain 2,000,000 volumes with 32,900 square feet of room for students and readers, making the cost for housing each book \$1.10.

There are at present more than 220,000 books in the old library, but they are not properly and conveniently housed, as the real capacity of the building does not exceed the figures given.

It must always be remembered that if the architects have underestimated the cost of the new library building, there is nothing surprising in such a mistake on their part. They had no precedents to guide them in their undertaking either in this country or in Europe. They were pioneers in the attempt to solve the embarrassing problem of how to combine in one structure two essentially distinct and different purposes. They had not only to provide for the proper housing of a very large and continually-increasing collection of volumes, for this they might have found examples to study, or to imitate, in the Old World, but they had to endeavor to do

what has never been attempted, — to make this vast storehouse of learning accessible and useful to all the people of a great city. And this must be provided for in two ways; not only must ample space be furnished for reading and study to all who might seek the building, but convenient arrangements must also be devised for the speedy delivery of books to all comers to be taken away from the building for home use. This is another innovation in library economy, for which, upon anything like a similar grand scale, there is no precedent to be found.

Here we have indeed a difficult and perplexing problem, and the Trustees feel that it has been satisfactorily solved. But the results have not been obtained by intuition; nor have they sprung Minerva-like from the brain of any one man. They are the slow and settled issues of long and faithful labors, necessitating modifications and changes, which have suggested themselves as the work went on.

Thus has been developed a building which speaks for itself; which has won alike the admiration of instructed architects and the approval of cultivated amateurs. The Trustees, believing this structure to be an honor to our city, and a credit to the liberal and far-sighted city government that has provided the means for its exterior construction, now only ask that its interior may be completed in a manner worthy of the noble edifice, and creditable to this wealthy and public-spirited community, which has always regarded its Public Library as one of its chief civic glories.

There is yet another consideration bearing upon the cost and value of the Public Library building, that was stated so well by Mr. Winthrop on the occasion of the dedication of the old building, that the Trustees cannot do better than to quote his words. Mr. Winthrop said: —

“But there is another reflection, Mr. Mayor, which more than reconciles me to any amount of expenditure which may have been honestly incurred in the execution of our trust. The building which we are here to dedicate is eminently and peculiarly a building for the people, — not only constructed at the cost, but designed and arranged for the use, accommodation, and enjoyment of the whole people of Boston. Almost all the other public edifices which may be found within the limits of our city, though they may be devoted to purposes in which the many are more or less deeply and directly interested, are yet specially and necessarily assigned to the occupation and enjoyment of a few. Our convenient and comfortable City Hall is for those who, like yourselves, gentlemen, may be intrusted, from time to time, with the management of municipal affairs. Our massive Court-House

is for the still smaller number, who are set apart for the administration of civil or of criminal justice. Our excellent school-houses are for the exclusive occupation of our children. But the edifice within whose walls we are assembled is emphatically for the use and enjoyment of all the inhabitants of Boston. Even the old Cradle of Liberty itself is far less frequently and uniformly devoted to the uses of the whole people than this new Cradle of Literature and Learning will be. A political canvass, or a patriotic celebration, or an anniversary festival, may fill that hall ten times, or it may be twenty or thirty times a year,—but even then the free discussion which justly belongs to all such occasions involves an element of division and strife, of party, of sect, or of section. But this hall will always be open, and always be occupied, and the free reading which is to find a place in it involves neither contention nor controversy. Those who entertain the most discordant opinions may here sit, shoulder to shoulder, enjoying their favorite authors as quietly and as harmoniously as those authors themselves will repose, side by side, when restored to a common shelf.”

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON,

By SAML. A. B. ABBOTT,
President.

APPENDIX A.

ITEMIZED ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF COMPLETING THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

1. Metal work; including iron, bronze and bronze work, statuary and busts	\$267,154
2. Fixtures; including electric work, heating and ventilation, elevators, plumbing, bells and speaking-tubes, and book railway	123,500
3. Marble and mosaic work; including floors (about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre), walls, wainscots, trims, and ceilings	118,621
4. Carpenter and cabinet work; including doors, bookcases, screens, and shelving (about 15 miles in stacks alone), windows and lockers	67,110
5. Plastering and stucco work; including cornices, ceilings, walls (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres), pilasters, corbels, and capitals	65,676
6. Floors, other than marble; including wood, tile, stone, concrete, cement, asphalt, and granolithic; also wood and stone stair-treads	50,751
7. Rough interior work; including Guastavino tile arches, terra cotta partitions, fire-proofing, and rough carpenter work	28,780
8. Painting; including wood-finish and decorative painting on walls and cornices	55,143
9. Stone-work, interior	20,224
10. Other exterior work; including clock in court, sidewalks, arcade ceiling, cellar extensions on Boylston street and St. James avenue, columns and pedestals for statuary on Dartmouth street,	29,810
11. Wainscots and bases, other than marble; including brick-tile, wood, Keene cement, and stone	16,487
12. Trims, other than marble; including stone, wood, and Keene cement	13,292
13. Brick and tile work; including chimney-pieces, hearths, fireplace linings, terra cotta caps and bases, and Volkmar tiles on walls	7,433
14. Carving, stone	11,500
15. Hardware	2,207
16. Papier-maché work	744
17. Whitewashing (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres)	667
18. Contingencies	50,000
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	\$929,105
Architects' commission, at 5%	46,455
Office expenses; inspectors, watchmen, etc.	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$985,560

APPENDIX B.

ITEMIZED ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF COMPLETING THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING, AS REDUCED BY THE TRUSTEES.

1. Metal work; including iron, bronze and bronze work, statuary and busts	\$185,154
2. Fixtures; including electric work, heating and ventilation, elevators, plumbing, bells and speaking-tubes, and book railway	123,500
3. Marble and mosaic work; including floors (about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre), walls, wainscots, trims, and ceilings	108,121
4. Carpenter and cabinet work; including doors, bookcases, screens, and shelving (about 15 miles in stacks alone), windows and lockers	49,116
5. Plastering and stucco work; including cornices, ceilings, walls (about $2\frac{1}{3}$ acres), pilasters, corbels, and capitals	65,676
6. Floors, other than marble; including wood, tile, stone, concrete, cement, asphalt, and granolithic; also wood and stone stair-treads	50,751
7. Rough interior work; including Guastavino tile arches, terra cotta partitions, fire-proofing, and rough carpenter work	28,780
8. Painting; including wood finish and decorative painting on walls and cornices	25,143
9. Stone-work, interior	20,224
10. Other exterior work; including clock in court, sidewalks, arcade ceiling, cellar extensions on Boylston street and St. James avenue, columns and pedestals for statuary on Dartmouth street,	19,810
11. Wainscots and bases, other than marble; including brick-tile and wood, Keene cement, and stone	16,487
12. Trims, other than marble; including stone, wood, and Keene cement	13,292
13. Brick and tile work; including chimney-pieces, hearths, fireplace linings, terra cotta caps and bases, and Volkmar tiles on walls	7,433
14. Carving, stone	11,500
15. Hardware	2,207
16. Papier-maché work	744
17. Whitewashing (about $2\frac{2}{3}$ acres)	667
18. Contingencies, about 10%	71,395
	<hr/>
	\$800,000
Architects' commission, at 5%	40,000
Office expenses; inspectors, watchmen, etc.	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$850,000

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE CLERK OF WORKS ON THE NEW
PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING, FOR 1890.

NEW CONTRACTS.

Post & McCord, iron roof, Apr. 12, 1890.

Lindeman Terra Cotta Roofing Tile Co., tile roofing, May 2, 1890.

PRESENT CONDITION OF BUILDING.

Façades and interior masonry walls complete. Granite platform around building about half built. Fire-proof floors substantially complete throughout, with exception of part of stacks C and D. Iron roof practically finished. Tile roofing laid on nearly the whole of Dartmouth-street slope. Of the interior finish, the marble vestibule on Dartmouth street, including marble ceiling vault and marble floor; the walls, floor, and mosaic ceiling (all of marble) in the entrance hall; the marble stairs of the staircase-hall; and the Yorkshire stone stairs of the special library staircase, — are all built.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF WORK UNDER THE
VARIOUS CONTRACTS, JAN. 1, 1891.

Contract with John T. Scully, dated May, 1888, for piling.

Amount of contract	\$7,714 44
Payments made to date	7,714 44

Contract with Woodbury & Leighton, dated Aug. 1, 1888, for foundations, cut-granite, brick masonry, and iron-work.

Original contract	\$266,776 00
Net amount added by Special Orders	46,958 84
Total amount contracted for	\$313,734 84
Payments made to date	303,344 61
Reserve on work done	\$2,500 00
Work not done	7,890 23
Balance	<u>\$10,390 23</u>

Contract with R. Guastavino, dated June 25, 1889, for fire-proof floors (tile arch work).

Estimated amount of contract	\$71,059 06
Payments made to date	62,677 57
	<u>\$8,381 49</u>

Reserve on work done	\$5,002 16
Work not done	3,379 33
	<hr/>
Balance	<u>\$8,381 49</u>

Contract with Woodbury & Leighton, dated July 22, 1889, for cut-granite, brick masonry, iron-work, freestone, marble, terra cotta, carpenter work, glazing, partition blocks, and rough plumbing.

Original contract	\$678,750 00
Net amount added by Special Orders	7,672 80
	<hr/>
Total amount contracted for	\$686,422 80
Payments made to date	421,591 00
	<hr/>
Reserve on work done	\$50,000 00
Work not done	214,831 80
	<hr/>
Balance	<u>\$264,831 80</u>

Contract with R. C. Fisher & Co., dated Aug. 21, 1889, for marble-work in entrance hall.

Original contract	\$18,600 00
Net amount added by Special Orders	27,383 75
	<hr/>
Total amount contracted for	\$45,983 75
Payments made to date	44,239 25
	<hr/>
Reserve on work done	\$800 00
Work not done	944 50
	<hr/>
Balance	<u>\$1,744 50</u>

Contract with Batterson, See, & Eisele, dated Aug. 21, 1889, for marble-work in staircase hall.

Original contract	\$69,173 00
Net amount deducted	9,400 00
	<hr/>
Total amount contracted for	\$59,773 00
Payments made to date	11,900 00
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Reserve on work done	\$2,100 00
Work not done	45,773 00
	<hr/>
Balance	<u>\$47,873 00</u>

Contract with Post & McCord, dated April 12, 1890, for iron roof.

Original contract	\$35,000 00
Net amount added by Special Orders	8,732 43
	<hr/>
Total amount contracted for	\$43,732 43
Payments to date	32,020 21
	<hr/>
Reserve on work done	\$10,673 40
Work not done	1,038 82
	<hr/>
Balance	<u>\$11,712 22</u>

Contract with Lindeman Terra Cotta Roofing Tile Co., dated May 2, 1890, for tile roofing.

Original contract	\$35,000 00
	<hr/>
Total amount contracted for	\$35,000 00
Payments to date	11,263 84
	<hr/>
Reserve on work done	\$3,754 61
Work not done	19,981 55
	<hr/>
Balance	<u>\$23,736 16</u>

GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1891.

Amount of appropriation May 1, 1887	\$368,854 89
Amount of loan authorized by Statute, approved March 1, 1889	1,000,000 00
	<hr/>
Total appropriations	<u>\$1,368,854 89</u>
	<hr/>
Amount of original contracts	\$1,182,072 50
Net amount added to contracts by Special Orders	81,347 82
Miscellaneous construction	4,412 16
	<hr/>
	\$1,267,832 48
Architects' commission on the above	63,391 62
Office expenses and incidentals, Superintendent, Watchman, Clerk	22,146 03
Balance at disposal of Trustees	15,484 76
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,368,854 89</u>

Payments to date on contracts, including Special Orders, and on miscellaneous construction	\$899,163 08
Payments to date on architects' commission	51,453 81
Payments to date on general office expenses and incidentals	22,146 03
Reserve on work done	\$74,830 17
Work not yet done on contracts already made	293,839 23
Architects' commission on above two items	11,937 81
Balance at disposal of Trustees	15,484 76
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended	396,091 97
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,368,854 89</u>

The principal items of labor and material which have gone into the building during the year 1890 are as follows:—

Contract with Woodbury & Leighton, dated July 22, 1889.

Cut-granite	45,700 cubic feet.
Common (including hollow) brick	2,928 M.
Perth Amboy speckled brick	167 "
Perth Amboy court brick	144 "
Yorkshire stone	421 cubic feet.
Terra cotta cornice	621 linear feet.
Terra cotta in court	435 pieces.
Iron beams	101 tons.
Iron columns	147 "
Concrete	20,827 cubic feet.
Granite carving (main cornice, imposts, architraves and soffits of arches, book-marks, key-blocks, and balconies).	
Marble carving, Dartmouth-street vestibule.	

Contract with Guastavino Fire Proof Construction Company, dated June 25, 1889.

Tile arches and domes	75,700 square feet.
Iron beams	78 tons.
Skewbacks cut	1,400 linear feet.

Contract with R. C. Fisher & Co., dated Aug. 21, 1889.

Marble floor	2,342 square feet.
Yellow Iowa marble	3,500 cubic feet.
Marble mosaic	2,200 square feet.

Contract with Batterson, See, & Eisele, dated Aug. 21, 1889.

Echallion marble	875 cubic feet.
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Contract with Post & McCord, dated April 12, 1890.

Iron roof trusses	71
Iron plate girders	90 tons.
Iron beams	144 tons.
Iron angles, T irons, etc.	100,000 pounds.

Contract with Lindeman Terra Cotta Roofing Tile Co., dated May 2, 1890.

Roof tiles laid	9,600
Copper gutter laid	625 linear feet.

(Signed) ALEXANDER S. JENNEY,
Clerk of the Works.

APPENDIX D.

CONTRACT PRICE AND ACTUAL COST OF FOURTEEN BUILDINGS, TAKEN AT RANDOM FROM REPORT FOR 1885, OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY.

	Contract price.	Actual cost.
Bangor, Me., Custom House . . .	\$47,549 36	\$103,698 13
Baltimore, Md., Court House . .	112,808 04	205,176 97
Buffalo, N.Y., Custom House . .	117,769 65	191,764 34
Chelsea Marine Hospital . . .	122,185 39	233,015 31
Cleveland Marine Hospital . . .	25,000 00	87,703 66
Detroit Custom House . . .	103,160 66	190,933 00
Indianapolis Custom House . . .	98,983 78	166,240 00
Louisville, Ky., Custom House . .	148,158 00	246,640 75
New Haven, Conn., Custom House	88,000 00	158,256 00
Pittsburg, Pa., Custom House . .	39,866 00	99,767 00
Portsmouth, N.H., Custom House .	82,728 00	145,046 91
Providence, R.I., Custom House .	151,000 00	209,841 71
Richmond, Va., Custom House . .	110,000 00	194,404 47
San Francisco, Cal., Custom House	400,000 00	628,581 49

